531 The Finns have excelled in textiles, glass and china, but furniture and certain forms of metal work also deserve mention.

815 Intellectual Expression. Organized scientific research could hardly be initiated in Finland prior to the founding of the University of Turku, and even afterwards the achievements of the Finns were seldom distinguished separately, since Finnish scholars were regarded as Swedes in the eyes of the outside world. Towards the end of the eighteenth century Finland, however, produced a couple of eminent scholars. One of these was Antti Chydenius, a minister and member of the Diet, who, prior and unknown to Adam Smith, set forth the principles of economic liberalism and defended in his pamphlets the basic liberties of the individual.

1:Indiana U S-4, 5(no date)1955 EOI Finland EOI

created the geographic-comparative method and made Finland the pioneer country in this field. In modern Finland work is carried on in these and in all other fields of science, and a number of Finns have achieved international fame for their achievements in geology, forestry, mathematics, and biochemistry. Lack of capital is hampering the work of many talented men and women, although state support and the contributions of cultural funds have been of great help. A considerable number of Finnish scholars, however, have left the country to teach in foreign universities.

It is impossible in Finland to make a living solely in scholarly or artistic activity--except for the dozen or so members of the Academy of Finland. Some kind of a profession is inevitable, and many of the most prominent scholars

Indiana U S-4, 5(no date)1955 EOI Finland EOI

have been teaching at a university or, as professorships are limited in number, holding positions far beneath their abilities. Intellectuals and artists are generally highly esteemed, but their efforts are not likely to bring them much material reward. Being a scholar in Finland oftentimes means personal sacrifice, but this does not seem to diminish the interest in scientific research.

SOURCES

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a higher education tends to be too great for the country's needs. In certain fields, however, there exists a chronic lack of competent trained people. This is especially true of teachers both in primary and secondary schools, as the salaries are not considered adequate to support a family or to compensate for the years spent in preparation.

Lack of capital has hampered the founding of research institutes which would employ talented scientists for work in their special fields. The most prominent among the institutes existing is the Vihuri Foundation for medical research. An important event was the establishment of the Academy of Finland in 1947, an institution maintained by the State to promote creative work in the arts and sciences. There are 12 chairs in the Academy: 4 for representatives

of natural sciences, 3 for theoretical sciences, 3 for the arts and letters, and 2 variable seats. Members are appointed by the president, and they have as their only duty to concentrate on scientific work and to advise young, promising scholars.

Several scientific societies also are active in promoting scholarly work and issuing a number of publications. The most important among these societies are: the Finnish Academy of Science, the Historical Society, the Ecclesiastical History Society, the Ecclesiastical History Society, the Finnish Literary Society, Swedish Literary Society, Finno-Ugric Society, Archaeological Society, Geographical Society, Societas pro fauna et flora Fennica, Zoological and Botanical Society Vanamo, Society of Chemists, Medical Association, Society of Veterinary Surgeons,

Society for Jurisprudence, Economic Society, Silvicultural Society, Oriental Society, Geneological Society, Pedagogical Society, Neo-Philological Society, Society of Economics, Society of Social Politics, Society of Political Science, Society for Popular Education, and, finally, the Westermarck Society.

Education in Finland is traditionally based on a national and humanistic basis. The State has not interfered with it ideologies, and even today it is unaffected by political controversies, with the exception of some peoples' high schools operated by political parties (by Communists and Agrarians respectively). As mentioned above, there have always been extremely few Finns with a higher education who ever held communist views, and university students have traditionally been leaders in patriotic movements. In the thirties